

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

DR. MAXWELL AND SIR WILLIAM CROOKES.

Sir William Crookes, the President of the British Association for the advancement of science, recently delivered before that body his presidential address, in which he made the startling announcement that by the year 1931, the world would reach the limit of its food supply, unless the chemists could devise some means for making the land more productive. He calculates the area of land under grain cultivation, the yield per acre, the number of people who are now fed, and those that must be fed during the next thirty years, and concludes that the world must face starvation within thirty years. The statements of so eminent a man attract the attention of political economists in all countries.

Sir William has, during past years, devoted much time to the investigation of Spiritualism, and was the unrelenting enemy of Madame Blavatsky. He was not able to find any well authenticated ghosts, and in spite of well baited traps never caught one.

In making this startling announcement in regard to food supply, he resembles Prof. Jevons, who thirty years ago, caused some uneasiness by declaring that in a short time, the coal supply would be exhausted. He also resembles the theorist Malthus who frightened the British public fifty years ago by stating that the world would soon be over populated. This led to a strong public sentiment against large families, especially among the poor.

Dr. Walter Maxwell replies to Sir William Crookes in a letter published in the Daily News (London) and quite sharply and justly criticizes the statements made. The N. Y. Times, in its editorial columns, says:

"It is a somewhat curious fact that the most careful, detailed and convincing of all the replies which Sir William's address has elicited comes from one of our new possessions in the Pacific. Dr. Walter Maxwell, director and chief chemist of the experimental station and laboratories of Hawaii, has prepared a long article in which, in effect, he intimates that the president of the British Association may know a good deal about apparitions but he has lots and lots to learn about nitrogen and agricultural chemistry in general."

We accept with pride this tribute to our fellow townsman.

Sir William claims that the stock of nitrogen for plant food is rapidly falling, and that unless there is soon a discovery of a new supply, we must inevitably starve to death. Dr. Maxwell's reply, in brief, is that we have hardly touched the reserved stores of nitrogen, and that the statement of facts made by Sir William are grossly incorrect and he points out where an abundant supply may be obtained, before resort is made to extracting nitrogen from the air itself. Dr. Maxwell's statement is clear and convincing. It will check the growth of alarm about coming starvation. If any persons here are disposed to bury loaves of bread in the basin of Punchbowl, in order to forestall this possible famine, let them read Dr. Maxwell's paper and continue their usual excesses in the consumption of food.

BISMARCK AND EUGENIE.

One of the unsubstantial theories and vain beliefs of men and women is that persons in high positions, or the possessors of large wealth, derive extraordinary pleasures from their great opportunities. Though they are repeatedly told by those who command these great opportunities, that they give little pleasure, and bring corresponding burdens and anxiety, people refuse to believe that it is the truth, and fret themselves at what they consider their own lack of opportunities.

At the same time instances in the lives of the "great," occasionally open the eyes of thoughtful persons, and aid them in adjusting their own lives to the humble course of events which is the lot of nearly all who live.

Here are the comments on life made by two of the most conspicuous persons of the nineteenth century.

Bismarck wrote the following words to his wife shortly before he became the most powerful statesman in Europe:

"If I were again obliged to live as I once did, without God, without you and the children, I really do not see why I should not cast this life aside like a dirty shirt. I am touched with sadness, with home-sickness, with a longing for forest, lake, and moorland, for you and the children, all blended with the sunset and Beethoven."

This was his review of what his own marvelous career was bringing to him. While he was slowly forging the thunder-bolts of war, and was consolidating Germany for the great struggle for

unity, he looked away from his work in making history to that life of simplicity which thoughtful men who know the world well crave for most eagerly.

His thunder-bolt shattered France soon after these words were written. By the side of these sentiments uttered by a great man place the words of a conspicuous woman.

Two years before Bismarck destroyed Empire, the opening of the Suez canal took place. The navies of the world, on the invitation of the French Emperor, gathered at the mouth of the Nile to celebrate the event. The Empress Eugenie, owing to the necessary absence of the Emperor, represented the French nation, and received the homage of all civilized nations. The splendor of the earth was laid at her feet. If any woman should be the object of envy, it was she upon whom all eyes were fixed, not only by reason of her position as the Empress of the French, but by reason of the admiration which her presence and extraordinary beauty commanded.

What did she think of it all? After she deserted the Tuilleries for exile two years later, and the palace had been sacked by the revolutionists her letters to the Emperor were stolen. Among them was one which in the force of its expression, and the nobility of its sentiments should rank as one of the most remarkable ever written by a Queen. The following are extracts from it:

"On board of the Imperatrice, on the Nile, 1869.

"My Dear Louis: * * * But one must say something, if it were only to prove what you well know, that my heart is near you both (referring to the young Prince Imperial), and that if, in tranquil days my vagabond mind likes to wander through space, in these days of anxiety and disquiet my place is by the side of you both. Isolated from men and business I breathe here a calm atmosphere, and deluded by imagination, I believe that all things go well (in Paris) because of all things I am ignorant. One must refresh the moral as one recruits the physical constitution, and an idea constantly dwelt upon ends by wearing out the best organized brain. I have experienced this, and if, during my life, the beautiful colors of my illusions have faded, I now no longer wish to remember them. My life is finished; but I live again in my son, and my true joys, I believe, are those which, passing through his heart, reach mine. Meanwhile I enjoy my journey; the sunsets; the savage nature reduced to cultivation—all resplendent in the burning sun."

He who wrote so earnestly to his wife of his desire for a simple home-like life, was the same whose vast combinations drove the Empress from Paris, two years after the writing of this most womanly of letters, that counted the glory of the world as nothing against her love for her child.

These conspicuous characters, after all, found life only worth living in that perfumed air of love, which is the inheritance of all that are born, and which is generated from the heart, and not from the environment of health or power.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.

Another piece of evidence on the power and grip of the racial habit, is the customs prevailing in many parts of Pennsylvania regarding funerals. They are observed by the descendants of the Germans who largely settled the eastern and middle part of the State. During funeral services in a church, the men wear their hats. No unity of fashion in the hat is observed. But it is worn, whatever its shape and color may be. The custom also of furnishing a heavy lunch of cold meats, with liquor at the home of the deceased, after the funeral is strictly observed. In spite of the modifications of customs in nearly every part of the country, due to education, reading and travel, a large class of these conservative Germans or "Dutchmen" as they are called refuse to abandon their funeral program. The majority of these people are not intellectually bright, and inherit a stolid conservatism. They buy few books, know little about their own country, and have small public spirit. They present an extraordinary example of contentment. Their wants are few. They live well, and drive fine horses. They let well enough alone. Some of their young men drift away into the outer world. The mass of these Dutchmen are Lutherans in religion, but even the most deeply religious will not refuse whiskey at a funeral. The ideas upon which these customs are based are inherited and so far cannot be changed.

Capt. Tanner, sent here by the Washington Government to ascertain what harbor improvements are needed, pays a high compliment to the Superintendent of Public Works. Here is another instance of the devious ways in which the Family Compact forces itself upon unsuspecting strangers. But it is a long lane that has no turning.

It was a graceful thing of Minister Cooper to speak well of Goo Kim to the new Chinese Consul. Valuable service for his countrymen and for the whole country has been rendered by this same quiet, unassuming Goo Kim.

CULLOM AND HITT.

The Earnest Patriots are most respectable citizens, and are as sincere and honest in their views as any class of men in the community. But they have rather overworked their patriotism in their efforts to take care of the rest of their fellow men in these parts.

It appears from the interviews with Senator Cullom and Mr. Hitt published in the San Francisco papers that those eminent Republicans and statesmen, after looking over the political situation here, do not agree with our E. P.'s, regarding the incapacity and political depravity of the members of Mr. Dole's government. In his interview, Mr. Hitt said:

"The Government runs everything, from its foreign relations to its city band, and one matter that has impressed me most profoundly is that there is no scandal, no complaint of maladministration. The people of Hawaii still justify the expression of Minister Willis that they, (the members of the Government) are men of the highest integrity and public spirit."

Well, may the Earnest Patriots say to Mr. Hitt, "You stupid bad man. Why did you spend your time talking with the missionaries about local politics, when we were waiting for you day after day in the Tailor Shop, ready and anxious to give you the painful truth? What right have you to make such reckless statements? Did you not have eyes to see that we had driven the Dole herd into a corral, had thrown it down, and branded each one of them 'N. G.'? Now, if we find out that you repeat the substance of this ridiculous interview to President McKinley, so far as it relates to those official back numbers, we give you fair warning that we shall, if ever made citizens of the United States, cast the solid vote of our party, 500 strong, against you. In your dire distress in the next Presidential campaign, don't call on us to help you out. May God have mercy on your miserable soul."

Mr. Hitt has boldly made these statements with a copy of our contemporary the Bulletin before him in which it is stated that Mr. Dole had lost the support of his friends because he did not "Remember the Maine" sufficiently and he had also a copy of our contemporary the Star in his lap, intimating that the same Dole had paid for the repair of a coat sleeve out of public moneys, while on his official trip to Washington.

The very worst of it is that these two good Republicans, Cullom and Hitt, are members of Congress, and being badly taken with the cholera of admiration for the Dole Government, will wickedly spread the fatal disease in Washington.

But the E. P.'s, backed and guided by the sagacity of their candidate may yet overcome the "Satanism" of those misguided Commissioners.

PUSH IMMIGRATION.

The S. F. Chronicle urges that for the general good of Hawaii, laws should be passed discriminating against Asiatic laborers and in favor of the kind of labor generally employed in the States.

As it becomes more probable every day, that Cuba and the Philippines will in some way finally get American protection for their sugar interests, the question of cheap Asiatic labor will be forced on Congress not only by the labor unions, but by the farmers. The sugar beet men are quite strong enough to command a large influence in Congress. The statements made in the Chronicle regarding the enormous dividends paid by our plantations, out of the profits of Asiatic labor, will naturally stimulate a sentiment that we are getting too much of a good thing out of the industry.

The political situation here has materially changed. There is no longer need of any concessions to Hawaii in order to keep her within the sphere of American influence. The great Powers of Europe are no longer sitting like cruel buzzards on adjoining fences, restrained only from pouncing down on the little Hawaiian chicken by Uncle Sam's presence and severe look. All this business is closed. The Islands are American territory, and may get little more, if any, paternal treatment from the Federal Government than New Mexico or Alaska. The prosperity here of the individual is of no more consequence to the Federal Government than the prosperity of any other small community in the Union. These Islands have been annexed by reason of their geographical position. The great moral worth of our citizens counted for nothing in the transfer. It was territory, not men, that was wanted.

Under these circumstances it is obvious enough that Congress may not hesitate, if it can be done lawfully, to strike at Asiatic labor here. It will, should the labor Unions and farmers urge it. To govern large colonies like Cuba and the Philippines, in such a manner as to "protect" American labor

is one of the puzzling questions before Congress.

The wisest course to be pursued here is to settle at once the practicability of introducing American labor upon the plantations. It is the business of the planters to do it most effectively. The conditions may be such however as to make the scheme a failure. It is quite possible that the Asiatic tree flourishes so well here, and has taken such deep root, that the American laborer cannot live under its branches or in its shadow. But an earnest trial should be made.

The Government has at its disposal the sum of \$50,000 for the encouragement of immigration. Is there any reason why a most vigorous effort should not be made to establish several small colonies of American farmers on the plantations? Although America will absorb for many years to come the surplus labor of Europe, the very small amount needed to maintain our plantations can be drawn from the Mainland, if an heroic effort is made to do it. During the hard times of '95 a vigorous effort on our part would have brought here a large number of the most respectable farmers of Oregon and Washington. The Government and the planters took no action. Now these men are not so willing to emigrate. A magnificent opportunity was lost. Securing a class of American farmers of the right stamp is a most serious undertaking. Unless managed with great discrimination and care, it will, if undertaken, be a ridiculous failure.

The Government has the money for trying the experiment. Congressional legislation may within a year prevent any further expenditure of public money in that direction. The opportunity should not be lost.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

The old kamaainas, resident here fifty years ago, will recall, after walking through our streets at night, the visits of the whale ships, and the scenes displayed by several thousands of sailors while on liberty. With unlimited freedom in obtaining liquor they painted the town in gorgeous crimsons, and exhibited to the "unsuspecting natives," the hard features of our boasted civilization.

Since the arrival of the troops, there have been many exhibitions of the same crimson nature. But it is only correct to say, that they have been, so far of a milder type and far less aggravating.

In the tram cars there have been several outrageous offenses against decency. Drunken men enter the cars, and humiliate the army by their conduct. On Saturday last, in one of the cars, a drunken soldier used obscene language in the hearing of several ladies.

It may be said that the conductor is authorized to eject such offenders. It is impracticable to do so. The offender will resist and his companions to some extent will aid him. It is true that other soldiers using the cars are ashamed of the conduct of these offenders, and would gladly see them expelled. But they will hardly volunteer to keep order. The conduct of the vast majority of the men is admirable, and shows the orderly and refined instinct of the American. One cannot look into their faces without pride at the fine body of men who carry the guns.

As a simple and practical way of preventing these offenses, the Commandant might detail every day a certain number of men to go guard duty on the cars. The duties would be light and order would be maintained.

It is to be much regretted that a few men should bring disgrace on a large body of noble fellows.

We would not check the liberty of the men for an instant. But arrangement should be made so that quick and sharp justice should be done to the transgressors. We can put up with noise. That is a contribution to the war. But we ought not to suffer from useless and senseless disturbances that decent soldiers regret.

It should be understood that the Dominion of Canada vote on Prohibition recently had was simply a plebiscite taken for the information or guidance of the lawmakers. It is a surprising thing that while a most vigorous campaign, covering years, was made and election day had fair weather, the vote on prohibition was small. The result was so nearly a balance that it is doubtful if there will be undertaken any legislation whatever on the subject.

In many of the large cities in the States the theaters are open on Sundays. But it is not the players who are in favor of that order. The Actors' Society, which is the foremost organization of stage people, is now sending circular letters to clergymen and prominent citizens throughout the country asking for co-operation in a movement to secure ordinances against Sunday performances in the theaters.

"ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR."

The nomination of Roosevelt to the office of Governor of the State of New York is merely another instance of what we all describe as the tidal wave in politics, the tidal wave that carried Cleveland into the Presidency in 1893. When the tidal wave moves rapidly across the waters of national politics, it is governed by laws as definite as those which govern the ocean tidal movements. The optimists like to look upon it as a wave of political virtue, which lands away up on the beach all the floating wickedness and leaves it there. This it rarely does.

Of course Tom Platt regards with some disgust the Roosevelt wave. It breaks from their moorings too many of the Platt crafts, and then wrecks them. It throws the Machine off the track, and it costs labor and money and patience to get it back on the track. An old veteran like Platt looks upon Roosevelt as the West Indian upon an occasional hurricane—inevitable at times but undesirable.

Indeed his election strengthens the Machine, for the people fall back into indifference, and overestimate the power of a good man like Roosevelt to make reforms.

The Republican as well as Democratic leaders both in the City and State of New York have no confidence in Roosevelt. His services as Police Commissioner were in daily violation of the rules laid down in the Political Catechism. President Dole is a sucking dove in comparison with him, during those periods when the "boys" walked into his office and told him what to do for the good of the country—and for themselves. He used language that good mothers take painful care to prevent reaching the ears of their little children.

But Platt will out-general him. For Platt and Croker, on the appearance of a common enemy at once join forces. United they are able to pass laws over the head of the governor. So the election of Roosevelt will bring upon the Republican Machine only a temporary affliction.

At the same time, strong as has been the revolt by many Republicans against the Bossism of Platt, it still remains that he justly and wisely represents the average moral and political sentiment of the party. The Boss is as necessary as the captain of a ship is necessary, or the colonel of a regiment is necessary. The most powerful Boss is he who reads most clearly the sentiments of the average party man, and uses that sentiment in constructing the Machine. The tidal waves, the revolts, have their part however, in the sure and gradual elevation of the average political thought. The Boss is no leader whatever in the education of the people. He takes things as he finds them. When his clear vision fails him, or he becomes "too good," or, worst of all, makes more promises than he can keep, then by a silent but inevitable process, another person quietly appears and takes his place.

Roosevelt as Governor of the State of New York will be a striking figure, although he will not exceed Cleveland's integrity, while occupying that office.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The court voyage of the steamer City of Columbia seems to be approaching a sort of change of route stage.

The island of Maui is having such a term of industrial advancement that a newspaper to tell about it will soon be necessary.

Gen. Gomez is to be President of the retiring Cuban Government of Cuba. This will probably be a good job while it lasts.

The action of the coffee growers of Olua in placing valuation on their lands should be of no little assistance to the overworked tax assessor.

In mass meeting here some day that frowning fence about the Executive building and the beautiful grounds will be declared a common nuisance.

Henry George, Jr., is becoming modest. He declines a mongrel gubernatorial nomination in New York State against Roosevelt and Van Wyck.

Miss Anna Rose, of Hilo, could easily imagine herself, for the attention she is receiving in Kansas, a whole royal family, with a circus en suite, or even the mayor of Hilo.

A correspondent of one of the big foreign papers in the Orient signs himself "An Englishman, but a lover of Truth and Justice." He must have been worsted in an argument.

If Dewey only had the shore command over in Manila instead of the harbor assignment, he would probably treat Aguinaldo as that worthy merits and bundle him up and cast him out.

The remarkable success of a tent vaudeville show run here very largely as a business advertisement, appears to prove that the town would support permanently a cheap, clean entertainment enterprise.

Memoirs tell that the strongest negative influence met with by Bismarck in his work of unifying the German and Austrian provinces was the stu-

pendous fight made by the court ladies. He swept this barrier aside relentlessly, having not the slightest regard for the social claims or aspirations of the grand dames.

If it is correct that soldiers breathe in malaria from the air wafted over Waikiki swamps, a large portion of the regular population in the district must be immune.

The congregation of New York's Fifth Avenue church must have been reading some memorials recently fashioned in this zone. A call has been extended to a London divine to succeed the late Dr. John Hall.

An island-bred man, it now appears, may take a hand at stock dealing in the great mart at San Francisco and come out with what he wants in the way of certificates and corporation control and a few profit dollars besides.

The Yankees are a little late in Egypt. English capitalists have already made a bid on the railroad which Sir Herbert Kitchener built across the desert to Khartoum for the transportation of his army. It is a broad gauge line.

The Second Texas Regiment of Volunteers on second thought concluded to accept pay from a "nigger" paymaster. Perhaps it was that the name of the officer was offensively suggestive. To salute Maj. Lynch would be considered a painful duty by many Texans.

Capt. Tyler, the St. Louis business man and tourist here for an indefinite stay, says there should be published either by private parties or the Government, a small, cheap book with plenty of island pictures. He believes that such a work would have immense popularity.

Byrnes, the Queensland premier whose death is just announced, visited Hawaii a few years ago. At that time he was attorney general of his colony. Byrnes was a clever, aggressive, Irish politician who would probably have developed into a publicist of considerable dimensions.

Clothing, or rather costuming is having its effect in affairs of the orient. The story now is that the Emperor of China aroused opposition that he could not stem by appearing in the dress of a European. This, together with the visit of Marquis Ito to Peking, was too much for the mandarins.

There appears to be approaching termination the contradictory market condition of receding prices on refined sugar and increasing figures on the raws. In the field of the refined article two trusts are battling. Raw sugar is manipulated to some extent, but in values are largely influenced by natural features.

Mataafa, who returns to Samoa to be King after an exile of more than five years, finds the reward of the valuable gospel of waiting. The address of the Consul of the Three Powers to Mataafa says to him plainly that he has been punished for misconduct and that he will be required to behave himself in the future.

In considering or reading Gen. Merriam's suggestions on defenses for Honolulu, it must be remembered that the General does not assume to have any special knowledge of the subject. Gen. Merriam is an expert on land operations, having seen much active service both during the Civil War and against Indians in the West.

Japanese vernacular papers are crying out for legislation in behalf of the rising generation. The chief complaint is that the boys and girls at school learn to smoke and out of school hours practice with the Japanese guitar and at the national dances. New Japan is kept decidedly at work living up to its reputation and promises.

Honolulu was one of the first towns of the world to adopt in general use the rubber tire for light vehicles. But the rubber, or combination rubber and steel shoe for horses has not yet appeared here. The hard roads of this place are trying with their steady shocks to driving animals and the new shoes have the recommendation that they lengthen the life or term of usefulness of the horse.

Spain, by conceding Luzon to the United States in the peace treaty negotiations and maintaining a front for retention of the other Islands of the Philippine group is once more in the attitude of battling for her honor. Luzon is the only fraction of the colony which the mother country has really governed for several hundred years and her hold there has been uncertain and trembling most of the time.

Capt. Tanner and Public Work.

Capt. Tanner who was detailed by the Government in Washington, to examine the harbor facilities of this port has designated the improvement that should be made, and his report will soon be acted upon by the Department. Regarding the work to be done, Capt. Tanner said, before returning to the Mainland that the methods adopted by the Superintendent of Public Works in making harbor improvements were so excellent that the United States Government need not look elsewhere for better work.

GERMAN FEELING.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. The feeling toward America generally is much more favorable than a couple of months ago.